

JOURNAL OF FREEDOM.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

Speech of Senator Wilson.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, addressed the Republicans of Westchester county, New York, last week. From his speech we make the following extracts:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five years ago I came here by request to ask you to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. The storm of denunciation, ridicule and reproach rested upon him, you and all of us. Our purposes were misrepresented everywhere. Demagogism swept over the land, and we were told if we elected him President the government of our fathers would be ruined. Unwary by these threats we went to the ballot-box and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. Five years have passed, and I come again to ask you men of Yonkers, if you are sorry you voted as you did; if you are sorry you voted for Lincoln, the noblest name that graces the nineteenth century. Are you prepared to disown your own principles, your own policy, to let a party live who five years ago opposed Abraham Lincoln, and who for four years has given a halting support to the government of the country? One year ago a bloody rebellion was pending, a Presidential election was before us, and trouble stared us in the face all over the land. We asked you then to vote for Abraham Lincoln, and we were met with the Chicago platform and the declaration that the war would result in a failure. They denounced the war for the Union as a failure, and demanded a cessation of hostilities. Never was a people so tried as we. We were called upon to make sacrifices of affection and means, and in face of all, the people, firm and confident, marched up to the ballot-box and re-elected our President. (Applause.) When the sun went down that day the cause of America was victorious. The cheers of our people were met by the cheers of our soldiers, and their votes together rained down terrific blows upon the head of the rebellion. The peoples of the earth understood that we were determined to put down the rebellion by war. Sherman led his gallant army to the sea; Grant led the glorious Army of the Potomac to Petersburg; the rebellion went down, was trampled into powder under the iron heel of war, and no men were ever subjugated as were the rebels. Last April you were startled with the intelligence that Abraham Lincoln had been murdered. That intelligence drew tears from the eyes of manhood. His body passed along this noble river to its last resting-place, and the world resounded with his fame. He has left a name second to none but that of our own Washington—second to none in the nineteenth century.

WHY HE IS MOURNED

by the world? Because he stood before it the exponent of the humanity of America. Because he was the trusted leader of the Republican party of the United States. I stand here proudly in the conscious dignity that I belong to a party that, measured by the standard of justice and humanity, has never had a peer on this planet. Never. It is not yet 11 years old, and it has done more good than any other political party that ever lived. It embodies the great middling interests of this country. Its leading men are not all wise nor good, but its ideas, principles, measures, aims and ends, are as lofty as the sublime creed of the New Testament, and of the immortal Declaration of Independence. It has lived up to its faith. You find it at every moment of time and on every question standing for the higher and better sentiments of the American people, and it was because Lincoln was the embodiment of this party, that his memory will be ever green in the hearts of the people of the world. What has this party done that it should die, and what the Democratic party, that it should live? With its work not yet completed, why should it die? Its every act is in favor of the Union and of its preservation. Every achievement for human liberty has been its in the last ten years. On every single question for ten years concerning the rights of man, the

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BEEN RECREANT.

Look at the record. It is necessary, because the Chicago Democracy is trying to get out of a bad position and into a new one. In 1852 the Whig party, that had been led by Adams, Clay and Webster, went into the canvass, led by Winfield Scott, but Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was elected President, and he declared that peace and concord and unity prevailed, and should not be disturbed during his administration. This was made in the presence of the nation and before God. This party then confessed the peace and prosperity of the country, and in eight years they left it with seven States gone out, a Confederacy organized with armies in the field, carrying 175,000 stolen muskets in their hands. And these men who took the government in power and left it broken, ask us, who have broken down this rebellion, who have restored peace to the country and made it united and free, [applause.] they ask us now, when the great

WORK OF STATESMANSHIP

commences, when we have a President and Cabinet of our choice, to forget who and what we are and what we are about—to turn the government over to them. Why who and what are they? I've slept with them, and wintered and summered with them, and know them thoroughly. I 1854 the slave power asked them to let slavery pass into Kansas; and this I remember—I remember that they sanctioned the infamous doctrine of the Supreme Court; that they swore they would plunge the country into civil war; that they raised the standard of revolt in the Southern States; that they presented as a compromise establishing slavery below a certain line, a compromise permitting masters to take their slaves wherever they chose, denying the rights of citizenship to the colored people everywhere; but we did not yield, we stood by the Union. They plunged us into the bloody trial of civil war, and we met the issue. Look at their

CONDUCT DURING THE WAR.

The rebels took their slaves into the field. They made their fortifications for them. Republicanism said let the blacks fight, but make them free; the Democracy said let them fight, but don't make them free. We made them free. The blacks flocked to our armies, and some of our officers permitted rebel masters to search their camps for them. We said: Our officers shall not return loyal blacks to disloyal masters: Democracy said: Return them. We found that the hoe and spade of the black sustained the rebellion quite as effectually as their masters' muskets. We said: We will free any slaves that come over to our ranks; but Democracy said: Rather let them work for their rebel masters. We found them efficient, and said: Let us put muskets into their hands. We did it, and one hundred and fifty thousand of them have fought our battles on the field. Democracy said we must not arm the blacks. Humanity and justice bade us free the soldiers who fought the battles of our country, and we did make them free. Humanity bade us free his wife and children. Democracy said no; but we did it, and seventy-five thousand women and children have been made free in Kentucky alone. Decency said: Abolish slavery in the national capital; Democracy said no; we said yes; and we did it. [Applause.] We have also made the territories of our country free, in spite of the votes of the Democracy. The interests, power and glory of the country bade us to forever abolish this institution, which plunged us into the horrors of civil war, and we passed in the Congress of the United States an amendment forever abolishing slavery in the United States. Republicans voted for it, and Democrats, unless they had their pay for it, voted against it. In the States, how stands that great measure which shall make this a free nation. The twenty-two States that voted for Abraham Lincoln are for it, and the three that voted for McClellan are against it. But Kentucky came very near voting for it, and the prospects in New Jersey are most flattering. The Republican party, then, has written its name for justice, liberty and humanity, while the democracy has ever voted against all these measures for human liberty. They say they support the

POLICY OF MR. JOHNSON.

but I say they do no such thing. Did they support the constitutional amendment? There is not a man in the country so strong a supporter as Andrew Johnson. Do you know how much there is in this amendment? It authorizes the Congress of the United States to make these slaves emancipated, in all respects free men and citizens of the United States. That provision is now indorsed by more than twenty States, and I tell you Congress will act up to it by appropriate legislation. We can declare null and void any black code of any State. They say they are in favor of the policy of Andrew Johnson. Dare they stand by him on this measure? They favor his

POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Do they know what it is? There is a difference between us on several of these points, but the Republican party was born of free discussion, has lived and thrived, and conquered by it. The President said to me the other day that he had never made any discrimination between those who favor negro suffrage or what is known as his policy. That he is in favor of free discussion, from which would eventually come forth the truth. And I tell you tonight, that there will be in the Congress of the United States a bold, free and candid discussion of all these questions, and there will be no trouble between us and the President. With our great majorities in Congress, with our President and Cabinet we have ability enough to settle these questions as they arise. I have faith that all will be settled so as to secure the liberties of all the people in all the States.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

I would have secured at once on the fall of the rebellion the right of suffrage to some of the blacks, and especially to those who fought the battles of the Union. I believe if the President had said you must give this right to the soldiers, to all who read and write, and to all who pay taxes, every Southern State would have adopted it. But the President doubted his power. You remember all the religious bodies at their anniversaries voted strong for it. Public journals of the City of New York urged that this plan should be adopted. I

am ready at any time to take these propositions. The New York Times at that time expressed itself in favor of it, and even the World and John Van Buren think it may come sooner or later. At all events, we must have faith in our own principles and our own men, faith in those who have triumphed in all the battles of the past, and must get on without taking into our councils these who have always and bitterly opposed us.

Some think that we are

PARDONING REBELS too fast. I don't. I would have selected some 200 or 300 of the more principal of the leaders and would not have pardoned them—the rest should have gone free. I have never had a feeling of bitterness against those people. I knew their blood was fairly poisoned by the thirsting of slavery. I want none of their blood or property, but I do want justice and humanity to prevail. I do want these colored wards of ours to be free and to enjoy their civil rights. I want nothing for the past, but I want security for the future. You want it. We all want it, and if we are wise and prudent, and keep the power in our own hands, we have capacity enough calmly to compare opinions and secure results. It is for you to do now as you have done in the past; as you did in the gloom of 1850; as you did in 1860 and in 1864; give the wealth and the power of the great State of New York to the support of the government and the indorsement of the great principles that underlie it—doing this you strike strong and hearty and ever memorable blows for the divine cause of liberty and humanity the wide world over. [Applause.]

Tennessee and Alabama.

The Chattanooga Gazette (Tennessee) of the 3d instant gives the following most unwelcome account of the state of public opinion and the course of action based thereon in the adjacent section of Alabama:

One of the reasons why these are being so much denounced at the North, and one of the main elements creating a strong party at the North to keep their representatives out of Congress, is that they do not by their acts give any sign of loyalty to the Union, and they have never proffered any of those proofs of a sincere repentance for their past transgressions, and of a determination to do better in the future, which are expected of them. Not a day passes but we hear something which shows that the animus still remains. Only last week a case occurred in North Alabama, which deserves more than a passing notice. For the main items in this case we are indebted to the Jackson county News, and in a personal conversation with the editor of that paper, we learn still further about the impudent rebellious character of the instigators of the affair. The Sheriff of Jackson county, a man named Snodgrass, issued a call for a special meeting to be held at Scottsborough, which is not the county town, and on a day other than the court day. When this original court convened, it was found the Sheriff had in charge fifteen discharged Union soldiers, of the First Alabama Cavalry, arrested and placed on trial for murder, that is for killing rebel soldiers, guerrillas and bushwhackers, while soldiers of the United States and in the line of their duty. This self-constituted court remained in session for 15 days, when Gen. Kryzanowski, the commandant of the district of North Alabama, hearing of the affair, went down to Scottsborough himself, and ordered the self-styled court to stop all proceedings and discharge the prisoners. After the General had left the room, the Sheriff rose up in the court room and said publicly—"Those d—d Dutch are not running this thing now. We are running this machine," and would not release the prisoners. The General hearing of this the next day, sent down some colored guards to Scottsborough, released the prisoners, and sent Mr. Sheriff to Nashville under arrest.—Gen. Kryzanowski having since been mustered out of service, some parties have begun to try the thing over again, and Gen. Grierson, the new commandant of that district, has been compelled to issue the following order:

DEADLY DICTATOR OF HUNTSVILLE, Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 27, 1865. General Orders, No. 11.

It having come to the knowledge of the General commanding the district that persons formerly in the service of the United States have been arrested and imprisoned for acts committed while in such service, it is hereby ordered that the civil authorities within the counties constituting the District of Huntsville will not be permitted to arrest, imprison, or bring to trial any person or persons who have been in the service of the United States as soldiers or scouts during the late rebellion, for acts committed by them while in such service and acting under orders from proper military authority. All proceedings instituted against such persons will be immediately withdrawn and canceled, and where arrests have been made for such alleged offences, the parties will be released.

By order of Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson.

S. B. SAMPLE, Major and A. A. G. Only last Friday we published an account of the killing of a young man who had formerly been a scout in our army, by discharged rebel soldiers, in the north-west part of Georgia, at the same time

running off some Union men who had returned to their homes in that neighborhood. We have been informed that it is unsafe for a Union man to go into the country fifteen or twenty miles from Stevenson, Ala., and in our own State we hear of cases being gotten up against men for the killing of rebels, or the burning of houses, done while in the service of the United States. All these instances, however, important as they are in themselves, are as nothing compared with the recent doings of an Episcopal Bishop of the State of Alabama. This dignitary, the Right Rev. Richard Wilmer, in a letter to the Clergy and Laity, recommends the omission in the services of the Church, in that State, of the prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority.

Is it any wonder, after the exhibition of such a spirit of malignity and party spite, that the Union men of the land are afraid to trust too far those who have lately been in rebellion against the Government? We doubt whether any one at the North has the least desire to misconstrue the intentions of the Southern people, but we can only judge of how they feel and think by their acts, and certainly none of them have offered any proof of a readiness on their part to advance one step forward in the path of reconstruction further than they are compelled by military power.

On the above exhibit, the Nashville Press and Times thus properly comments:

This is a very severe reflection upon the professions of the people of the rebel States, and its particularization adds to its severity. We have read nothing in the Chicago Tribune, Anti-Slavery Standard, and other ultra radical journals of the North, at all approaching in the foregoing detailed statement in the sharpness of its censure. If the people of the rebel States are possessed of the temper ascribed to them by the Chattanooga Gazette, they will certainly defeat the President's benevolent confidence now reposed in them. We shall weep in the dust of King David's humiliation, with all the tears of irrepressible, shroud such be the mournful, unhappy, grievous, lamentable and agonizing result of unprecedented clemency.

The Mississippi Protest.

The colored citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., held a meeting Sept. 18 to protest against the sort of reconstruction inaugurated by the white Convention of that State, and to warn the North of the dangers imminent over the Union and the colored race if that scheme be allowed to mature. They call attention to the provision in the ordinance of the Convention permitting the Legislature to pass laws "to guard the State against any evils that may arise from sudden emancipation"—under which every legislative oppression of the freedmen becomes possible. They denounce the system of "warrantism" advocated by the official paper of the Convention, as but another name for slavery. They refer to the scheme for handing over the freedmen, by law of the next Legislature, to the unchecked control of the Board of County Police, composed of men notoriously hostile to the colored race; and they finally resolve—

"That we view with alarm the efforts now being made by the men in power in Mississippi to nullify the 'Proclamations of Emancipation.' And

"That it is our firm conviction, and we hereby put it on record, that should Mississippi be restored to her status in the Union under her amended constitution as it now stands, that her Legislature, under pretext of guarding the interests of the State from the evils of sudden emancipation, will pass such proscription laws against the freedmen as will result in their re-enslavement."

These men are entitled to be heard.—They demand nothing; they ask nothing; they simply present to us a statement of the dangers they see threatening them. They believe, and show cause for their belief, that the rebels, lately their masters, mean to be still their masters, and that the Convention in establishing an organic law for Mississippi intentionally facilitated that purpose.

It is right we should understand that the men who make this statement are a majority of the people of Mississippi. In 1860 that State had 353,901 whites and 437,404 blacks. The war has diminished the number of the whites, and increased the number of blacks—Mississippi being one of the States into which many thousands of slaves were sent for security by their masters.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Banks commits himself squarely to negro suffrage. Here is his sententious record:

Boston, Oct. 9, 1865.

SIR: In answer to inquiries presented to me, I have the honor to say that I am in favor of granting the right of suffrage to colored men. I believe this measure to be necessary to the settlement of the affairs of this country, and have full confidence that it will be adopted. I urged this upon the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana in 1864, and in an address I delivered in New Orleans the 4th of July of this year, copies of which I enclose, you will find a full expression of my sentiments.

With great respect, I am as ever, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS.

JOURNAL OF FREEDOM.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published at Raleigh.

THE

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EVERY SATURDAY.

BY

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Believing that it is warranted by the Republican spirit which should control our Democratic form of Government, the JOURNAL will advocate the abrogation of all laws which make any distinction between men on account of color, and urge the enactment of laws such as will give every man equal rights. In other words, it is the intention of the projectors to publish what is commonly called

A UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PAPER

Expecting to be denounced, socially and politically, by that class of the community who allow themselves to be controlled by pro-slavery prejudices, we shall be disappointed if we receive any encouragement in the South except from the Freedmen: On our own responsibility, and without aid from any of the many associations in the United States who would be willing to offer it, we present this prospectus to the world, and with natural fears of success we launch our frail bark on the sea of public favor. Our motto will be—

Equal Rights Before the Law

for all Men—Social Conditions will Regulate Themselves.

All educational measures and other projects, tending to elevate and christianize mankind, generally, will receive a cordial support from us.

The officers of the United States and of the State Governments will be sustained in every movement based on liberal, democratic principles.

As soon as the encouragement extended to us is sufficient to warrant it, we shall commence the publication of a Daily.

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All business communications should be addressed to the publisher.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of the Journal of Freedom.—Dear Sir.—With your permission, I wish to say to the readers of your paper, that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it, [free] a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days.

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Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. EL WARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, Oct 14 (a & c 3m).

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